United Nations A/59/575–S/2004/911

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 November 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon from 12 October until 11 November 2004, inclusive.

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli violations of Lebanese territory, including air, sea and land, and intervene against the principles of international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the repeated calls of the United Nations for their cessation.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats against Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon relies upon the United Nations to deter and prevent Israel from indulging in such dangerous acts, which constitute a threat to international security and peace. Lebanon holds Israel fully responsible for any consequences to which those acts may lead.

In drawing your attention to the grave consequences of such acts, I request to have this letter of complaint and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-61527 (E) 191104

Annex to the letter dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Israeli violations

12 October 2004

Between 1030 and 1110 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

13 October 2004

Between 2020 and 2040 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired two flare shells on the open sea.

14 October 2004

At 1700 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Tallet ElRadar inside Chebaa farms, raked the surroundings of this position by medium machine-gun fire.

15 October 2004

Between 0300 and 0600 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell and several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

At 1610 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Tallet ElRadar inside Chebaa farms, raked the surroundings of this position by medium machine-gun fire.

At 1949 hours, Israeli forces fired a flare shell over Kfarkila village inside Lebanese territory.

16 October 2004

At 0830 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire, and at 2203 hours fired a flare shell on the open sea.

19 October 2004

At 2044 hours, an Israeli an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell on the open sea.

20 October 2004

Between 1710 and 2115 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell and several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

21 October 2004

At 0605 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

22 October 2004

Between 2130 and 2135 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired three flare shells on the open sea.

23 October 2004

Between 0320 and 0530 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell and several bursts of medium machine-gun fire, and at 2039 hours fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

24 October 2004

At 0420 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired two flare shells on the open sea.

Between 1320 and 1640 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and entered from above the sea facing Saida, headed to ElChouf, West Bekaa, and circled over Anjar region.

Between 1430 and 2015 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed to Marake, Qana, and Nabatieh, and circled over Nabatieh and Tyre.

Between 1830 and 1900 hours, Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Chebaa farms.

Between 2022 and 2325 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed to Nabatieh, and circled in the region.

26 October 2004

At 1155 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

27 October 2004

Between 0110 and 0250 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Saida, and circled over Saida and Khalde.

At 1700 hours, Israeli occupation forces positioned in Fachkol inside Chebaa farms fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire at the surroundings of this position.

At 1925 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell and several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

28 October 2004

At 0444 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

Between 2000 and 2030 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and flew over the Lebanese border facing Meis-ElJabal village.

Between 2140 and 2210 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and flew over Chebaa farms.

29 October 2004

Between 0800 and 1045 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

31 October 2004

Between 1440 and 1952 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed east, and circled between Zahrani and Tyre.

Between 1500 and 2105 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Zahrani, headed to Naameh, turned back south, and left from above Naqoura.

Between 1937 and 2300 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed east, and circled between Damour, Zahrani and Tyre.

31 October-1 November 2004

Between 2200 and 0214 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, circled over Tyre, Qana and Aadloun, headed north to Damour, Sadiyate, and Beirut, then turned back to South Lebanon, and circled over Saida and Damour.

3 November 2004

At 1530 hours, Israeli occupation forces positioned in ElRadar inside Chebaa farms fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire at the surroundings of this position.

At 1845 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired a flare shell on the open sea.

4 November 2004

At 0844 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire on the open sea.

Between 1040 and 1107 hours, four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes and entered from above ElKhiam village. Two warplanes headed north to Chekaa and left Lebanese airspace at 1102 hours, and two warplanes circled over Iqlim ElKharoub and Jounieh and left Lebanese airspace at 1107 hours.

Between 1042 and 1120 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes and entered from above the sea facing Sarafand, headed east, and circled over Nabatieh and Saida.

Between 1042 and 1620 hours, two Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Rmaiche village, and circled over Bent Jbeil, Kfarchouba, Aitaroun, and Ghazieh. One aircraft left at 1445 hours from above Naqoura, and the second left at 1620 hours from above Kfarchouba.

Between 1050 and 1245 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, circled over Kfarchouba, and left from above Kfarkila village.

Between 1132 and 1150 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes and entered from above the sea facing Saida, headed east, and left from above Meis-ElJabal village.

Between 1140 and 1143 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea facing Saida, and left from above Alma AlChaab village.

Between 2020 and 2330 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and entered from above the sea facing Tyre, headed north to Damour, turned back south, and left from above Naqoura village.

7 November 2004

Between 1455 and 1907 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Tyre, and circled over Tyre, Qana, Marake and Nabatieh.

Between 1505 and 1815 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Saida, headed to Damour, and circled over Saida and Damour.

Between 1845 and 2345 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above Tyre, and circled over Tyre.

Between 1855 and 0210 (8 November), an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude and entered from above Tyre.

9 November 2004

Between 0828 and 0900 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, and circled over Tyre.

Between 2210 and 0100 hours (10 November), an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Tyre, flew in a circular motion over Tyre, headed to Damour, and circled over Damour.

11 November 2004

Between 0025 and 0230 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Saida, headed to Damour, and circled over Naemeh and Damour.

Between 1550 and 1710 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea facing Saida, and circled over Saida and Tyre.

United Nations A/59/576–S/2004/913

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 November 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 56 (n) and 163

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith information regarding the situation in and around the Nagorno Karabagh conflict and increased war-mongering from Azerbaijani leadership creating obstacles for negotiations towards peaceful resolution of this conflict.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be distributed urgently as a document of the General Assembly, under items 56 (n) and 163, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Armen **Martirosyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-61652 (E) 221104

Annex to the letter dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Azerbaijani warmongering - yesterday and today

Since the outbreak of the Karabagh conflict Azerbaijan has always reverted to the use of force instead of trying to address the issue peacefully. Even after the establishment of the ceasefire in 1994 and throughout the negotiating process of this decade the Azerbaijani rhetoric of the use of force and hate-mongering statements against the Armenians of Karabagh and Armenia continued unabated. Unfortunately, it has intensified in recent years. Azerbaijan has not committed itself to the negotiation process, rejecting all the proposals presented during recent years by the Minsk Group Co-Chairmen. These excerpts from their rhetorical speeches below are further examples of their unwillingness to engage in the search for peaceful resolution of the Nagorno Karabagh conflict and to open up parallel processes to gain time for their military aspirations.

- President Ilham Aliyev has repeatedly told his nation that Azerbaijan could launch a new war in Karabagh: "At any moment we must be able to liberate our territories by military means. To achieve this we have everything." Aliyev predicts that Azerbaijan will soon become an economically strong State, while its military "superiority" will increase further. "Under these circumstances we cannot react positively to those calling us to compromise" (source: *Zerkalo*, 23 July 2004). Azerbaijan has been increasing its military spending to more than $217 million (source: International Institute for Strategic Studies *The Military Balance*) and buying more tanks, artillery and aircraft (source: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms). Aliyev warned that unless Armenians capitulate "we will all smash the heads of the Armenians" (source: Turan, via BBC Monitoring, 27 October 2000).

- Azerbaijani Defence Ministry spokesman Colonel Ramiz Melikov: "In the next 25-30 years there will be no Armenian state in the South Caucasus. This nation has been a nuisance for its neighbours and has no right to live in this region. Present-day Armenia was built on historical Azerbaijani lands. I believe that in 25 to 30 years these territories will once again come under Azerbaijan's jurisdiction" (source: *Zerkalo*, 4 August 2004). Following the brutal murder of an Armenian soldier at North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) English language courses in Hungary last February, Melikov qualified the confessed murderer Azerbaijani soldier Ramil Safarov as a "talented and disciplined officer". Melikov added that, "as an Azeri, I understand and support Safarov's actions". Melikov did not exclude similar attacks on Armenians in the future (source: Regnum, 25 February 2004).

- Azerbaijan's Ambassador to the Council of Europe Agshin Mekhtiyev warned of more attacks on individual Armenians, adding that he "would not advise Armenians to sleep easy in their beds". (source: *Zerkalo*, 24 February 2004) Parliament member and former Heydar Aliyev bodyguard Siyavush Novruzov told Terry Davis, envoy of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, that "similar incidents" could occur in PACE as well, unless the Karabagh conflict is settled in Baku's favour (source: Ekho, 27 February

2004). Azerbaijan's Human Rights Ombudsman Elmira Suleimanova said that Safarov should serve as "an example for Azerbaijani youth" (source: Zerkalo, 28 February 2004).

- The Azerbaijani Ministry of National Security has publicly and, according to media reports, clandestinely sponsored rhetoric and activities directed against Karabagh peace efforts. In 2004, this successor to the Soviet-era KGB held a public competition for the "best" films and books targeting Armenians, with Minister Namik Abbasov giving financial awards of up to $2,000 to the winners (source: www.azert.g.com, 26 March 2004) Azeri officials have condemned track II peace-building contacts with Armenians, and groups linked to the Ministry of National Security have attacked Azeri peace activists (sources: Azerbaijan News Service (ANS), via BBC Monitoring, 3 November 2001, 16 April 2002; 525ci Gazet, 11 May 2002; Zerkalo, via BBC Monitoring, 30 April 2003; Institute for War and Peace Reporting Caucasus Report, 1 May 2003.

- Heydar Aliyev's National Security Adviser Vafa Gulizade demanded that "Armenians should be driven out of Azerbaijan forever". Unless Azerbaijan fights and drives all Armenians out, Gulizade believes that "Armenians would [eventually] buy up real estate in Baku ... They will try to take Azerbaijan into their hands in this way" (source: Azadlyq, via BBC Monitoring, 10 October 2001. "The entire Armenian population of Nagorno Karabagh should be moved from there ... This problem will not be resolved as long as Armenians are in Nagorno Karabagh" (source: Yeni Azerbaycan, via BBC Monitoring, 14 November 2001). "If they want autonomy on our land, let us have autonomy in Zangazur and Goyca [southern and eastern Armenia] which will enable Azerbaijan to reach Turkey by land" (source: ANS via BBC Monitoring, 6 April 2002).

- Azerbaijani member of Parliament from the ruling Yeni Azerbaycan Party, Asia Manafova: "Our people must repay the debt it owes to [the late President] Heydar Aliyev and free Karabagh from Armenian occupiers. To achieve this goal we are ready to follow the example of Chechen patriots and undertake acts of suicide bombing". Manafova called on other Parliament members to also become suicide bombers (source: www.regnum.ru, 15 December 2003. The pro-government ANS has been the most active Azeri television channel opposing any contacts with Armenians and arguing for war, suggesting, among other things, to recruit suicide bombers from among thousands of orphaned and homeless children in Azerbaijan (source: ANS, via BBC Monitoring, 13 October 2002).

- Azerbaijani Defence Minister General Safar Abiyev says that occasional violations of the 1994 ceasefire are "natural" since Azerbaijan is still "at war" (source: Sarg, via BBC Monitoring, 14 August 2003). Abiyev makes claims on Armenia's territory: "Armenia must always remember that what Azerbaijan accepted yesterday will not be accepted today and tomorrow. Azerbaijan will not want to have a separated State — meaning Nakhichevan, cut from the mainland Azerbaijan. This issue will be raised tomorrow" (source: Ekho, 16 May 2003). Asked if the Azeri army is ready "to go to Yerevan", Abiyev answers: "We can go even farther" (source: ANS, via BBC Monitoring, 22 March 2002). Abiyev claims that "The Armenian State was created on occupied Azeri lands with the area of 29,000 square kilometres" (source: www.ans.az, 7 December 2001).